DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1957

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LIBRARY

DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1957, which is furnished in accordance with Article 17, sub-section 5, of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and Circular 1/58 of the Ministry of Health.

The prevalence of acute infectious disease was less than the low incidence of the previous year. There were more deaths registered than in the previous year and there was an increase in the number of births registered. Compared with the previous year there were more infant deaths.

Considerable progress was made in the provision of Council houses and new public water supplies.

I have to acknowledge assistance in the preparation of this Report and throughout the year by my colleagues, Mr. F. Craze, Clerk to the Council; Mr. E.A.J. Reece, Financial Officer; Mr.D.J. Francis, Public Health Inspector; and Mr. D.O.Williams, Assistant Finance and Rating Officer.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for the support which has always been given me in the discharge of my duties.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

William Hogg

Medical Officer of Health.

18th August, 1958.

DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Hereford.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The District is entirely agricultural in character. There is much fine scenery, especially in the West where the Black Mountains form an impressive boundary.

Area (in acres)	...	84,532
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.57)	...	2,484
Rateable Value	...	£46,452
Product of a Penny Rate	...	£202.13s.8d.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year Population.	...	8,300

Extracts from the Vital Statistics of the Year

Crude live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population	...	14.7
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population	...	15.7
Still Birth Rate per 1000 total births (live and still)	...	39.4
Crude Death Rate per 1000 estimated resident population	...	10.8
Adjusted Death Rate per 1000 estimated resident population	...	10.9
Area Comparability Factor (Births)	...	1.07
Area Comparability Factor (Deaths)	...	1.01

Deaths from Maternal Causes

		Deaths	Rate per 1000 total Births
Heading No.30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	Nil	Nil

Death Rates of Infants under One Year of Age

All Infants per 1000 live births	...	41.0
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	42.0
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	Nil

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population is 8300. The average number of persons per occupied house is 3.34 and the estimated number of persons per acre is 0.098. The average number of occupied dwellings per acre is 0.03. The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths, is 32.

Births

The total number of live births registered during the year was 122 (66 male and 56 female), giving a crude birth rate of 14.7 per 1000 of the estimated population. The corrected live birth rate, using the comparability factor of 1.07, was 15.7 per 1000 population. The number of illegitimate births was 5 (3 male and 2 female). The live births which occurred out of wedlock were 4.1% of the total live births. The live birth rate for England and Wales for 1957 is 16.1 per 1000 population.

Stillbirths

Five stillbirths were registered during the year. The stillbirth rate was 39.4 per 1000 total (live and still) births. The stillbirth rate for the year for England and Wales is 22.4 per 1000 total (live and still) births.

Deaths

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the area was 90(41 male and 49 female), after the deduction of deaths of non-residents occurring within the District and the addition of deaths of residents occurring outside the area. The crude death rate is 10.8 per 1000 population. When the rate is adjusted the corrected death rate for the Rural District is 10.9 per 1000 population. The death rate for England and Wales for the year under review is 11.5 per 1000 population. The ratio of male/female deaths is 0.83. In 1956 there were 70 deaths registered in the Rural District.

The most frequent cause of death was heart disease (headings Nos. 18 and 20) accounting for 26 deaths (15 male and 11 female), giving an adjusted death rate from all forms of heart disease of 2.16 per 1000 estimated population. In 1956 there were 22 deaths from heart disease.

Cancer Deaths

All forms of cancer (headings Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) caused 20 deaths and gives an adjusted death rate from this cause of 2.43 per 1000 population. In 1956 there were 14 deaths attributed to all forms of cancer.

Infantile Deaths

The number of infants under one year of age who died was 5 (female). The infant mortality rate for the Rural District is, therefore, 41.0 per 1000 live births and this rate for the year for England and Wales is 23.0 per 1000 live births. Three of these babies died under the age of 4 weeks. The neo-natal mortality rate for the Rural District is 24.6 per 1000 live births and this rate for England and Wales for 1957 is 16.5 per 1000 live births.

Deaths due to Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

No deaths were attributed to gastritis, enteritis or diarrhoea.

Deaths from Acute Notifiable Infectious Disease

Pneumonia caused three deaths and was the only acute notifiable disease causing death. The adjusted death rate for the Rural District for pneumonia, is therefore, 0.36 per 1000 population. In 1956 also three deaths were caused by this disease.

Tuberculosis

No deaths were attributed to tuberculosis. The death rate for England and Wales for the year from this cause is 0.121 per 1000 population.

Table of Causes of Death according to Sex and Mortality Rates

List No.	Cause of Death	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Corrected D.R. per 1000 Popln.
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach.	-	2	2	0.243
11.	" " , lung, bronchus.	1	-	1	0.121
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast.	-	1	1	0.121
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	1	0.121
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	8	15	1.824
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	1	2	0.243
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	4	2	6	0.729
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	7	1	8	0.972
20.	Other heart disease.	8	10	18	2.188
21.	Other circulatory disease.	-	1	1	0.121
22.	Influenza	2	3	5	0.608
23.	Pneumonia	1	2	3	0.364
24.	Bronchitis.	3	2	5	0.608
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	1	2	0.243
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	1	1	0.121
29.	Hyper plasia of prostate.	1	-	1	0.121
31.	Congenital malformations.	-	1	1	0.121
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	2	11	13	1.580
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	2	-	2	0.243
34.	All other accidents.	1	1	2	0.243
	All Causes	41	49	90	10.93

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The usual clinical laboratory investigations are made at the Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital, Hereford.

The following table shows the number of examinations carried out by the Laboratory on behalf of the Department:-

Swabs	10
Faeces	18
Milk (methylene blue test)	17
Milk (phosphatase test)	11
Milk (biological)	14
Water (bacteriological)	39

In addition, three samples of water were sent for examination by chemical methods.

Hospitals

The needs of the population are met by the hospitals in the City of Hereford. Accommodation for cases of infectious disease is available at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital, and the County Hospital, Hereford.

Ambulances

The ambulances in the City of Hereford are used to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of the District.

Clinics

A County Council Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon at the Instructional Site, Kingstone.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50

No burials were carried out by the Council under this Section during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

Two investigations were made under this section during the year, one concerning a disabled person and the other an aged woman. Both were admitted into institutions under an order granted by a court of summary jurisdiction.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Geology

The whole of the area is formed of Old Red Sandstone of the Devonian System, here represented by Upper and Lower Old Red Sandstones and Marls.

Water

The water supplies in the Rural District are of various types. Many dwellings depend upon shallow wells. There are small piped schemes, both private and public, utilising springs. In the Madley and Kingstone area a scheme uses purified river water. The supplies are not adequate for the needs of the area and shortage of water was experienced at Abbeydore, Bacton, Clifford, Kilpeck, Pontrilas, Vowchurch and Walterstone. Water shortage in the Rural District has been mentioned in my Annual Reports for many years. The water in supply at Pontrilas and Vowchurch was not of good potable quality.

Piped water supplies are provided by the Council in the parishes of Clifford, Dorstone and Longtown. These utilise springs on high ground, and gravitate to the supply area, no treatment being applied. Domestic supplies are afforded by separate services except for three standpipes in the Clifford Scheme and one on the Dorstone Scheme. The water of the Clifford scheme is rather peaty and was found not to be of good potable quality.

The Council continued to provide a water supply for Kingstone and Madley using a bulk supply obtained from the pumping station in the adjoining Rural District.

During the year, an extension of public water mains to Barrow Common, Kingstone was completed. This required the construction of 333yards of 4" diameter main and 500 yards of 3" diameter main. In addition work commenced on Phase I of the Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme. This comprised 6500 yards of 9" diameter main, 3300 yards of 6" diamter main and the construction of the reservoir at Nechells Coppice was commenced.

The following gives the number of dwellings supplied from public water mains:-

Clifford	...	99
Dorstone	...	45
Longtown	...	71
Kingstone	...	302
Madley	...	107
Ewyas Harold	...	108

In Cusop parish 55 dwellings are supplied from the water mains of the Hay-on-Wye Urban District Council.

The number of samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination was 39 and 13 of these were not of good potable quality. There is no evidence that any water in the Rural District used for domestic purposes has any appreciable solvent action upon metals.

During the year 3 wells were cleansed and repaired and 12 new water supplies were provided.

The number of inspections made in connection with water supplies was 301.

Drainage and Sewerage

There is a system of public sewers in the parishes of Madley and Kingstone which drain to sewage disposal works at Coldstone Common, Madley. There is also a short length of public sewer in Peterchurch parish. No extensions of public sewers or public sewage disposal works were carried out during the year.

The number of new domestic drains constructed was 148 and 4 were constructed in connection with other premises. In addition, 54 existing drains found to be defective were reconstructed or repaired. All newdrains are tested by the public health inspector. 187 drain tests were carried out.

Rivers and Streams

The Rural District contains a number of rivers. The river Wye in the north forms part of the boundary of the area from Hay to Bredwardine. The Rural District is traversed by the Monnow, the Dore, the Escley Brook and Dulas Brook - all are clean rivers. The number of inspections of water courses made during the year was 176.

Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that just over half of the population now have the use of water closets; about one quarter are still obliged to use pail closets and almost as many still use privies.

The number of new water closets constructed during the year, excluding conversions, was 96. In addition, 21 privies and 3 pail closets were converted and 3 privies were replaced by pail closets. Every effort is made to convert conservancy closets but the work is still restricted by inadequate piped water supplies.

Public Cleansing

The Council provides a system of domestic refuse collection in the Rural District with the exception of Cusop parish. The collection is carried out under contract once every month. Refuse disposal is by tipping. It is estimated that about 80% of occupied dwellings are included in this collection. In Cusop parish a regular domestic refuse collection is made monthly by the Hay-on-Wye Urban District Council.

The Council does not carry out cleansing of cesspools and privies other than those on its own property. Twentysix cesspools were cleansed.

Shops and Offices

No formal action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936. Fortysix inspections of shop premises were made during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public within the area.

Camping Sites

Camping causes no public health problem at the present time in the Rural District. One site was used for camping purposes during 1957 and conditions were quite satisfactory. The maximum number of campers within the area on any one day was estimated to be 45 persons. No licences were issued by the Council with respect to Camping Sites under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No dwelling houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to Mr. D.J. Francis, Public Health Inspector to the Council, for the following tabular statement, furnished under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Inspections

Accumulations	...	6
Ashbins and Ashpits	...	10
Bakehouses	...	32
Camping Sites	...	4
Caravans	...	7
Dairies	...	96
Drainage	...	187
Drain Tests	...	187
Filthy and Verminous Premises	...	2
Filthy and Verminous Persons	...	3
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	9
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	22
Food Poisoning	...	1
Food Handling Byelaws	...	76
Food Premises	...	38
Houses (Consolidated Regulations 1925)	...	608
Housing (Other)	...	200
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	...	22
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	...	23
Infectious Disease	...	28
Licensed Victuallers' Premises	...	76
Offensive Smells	...	1
Outworkers' Premises	...	1
Petroleum Stores	...	37
Schools	...	12
Sewage Disposal Works	...	146
Sewers	...	129
Shops	...	46
Sanitary Conveniences	...	104
Slaughterhouses	...	182
Unsound Food	...	12
Water Supply	...	307
Water Courses	...	176
Work Places	...	304

Notices Issued

Informal	...	54
Statutory re Housing	...	8

Summary of Defects Remedied

Ashbins provided	...	1
Cesspools and septic tanks cleansed	...	26
Ditches cleared	...	7
Domestic Baths provided	...	8
Drains and Gullies cleared	...	142
Drains repaired	...	39
Drains reconstructed	...	15
New drains provided	...	60
Defective Floors repaired	...	14
Defective Roofs repaired	...	45
Defective eaves gutters repaired	...	16
Defective brickwork repaired	...	26
Defective Coppers remedied	...	16
Disinfections after infectious Disease	...	20
Disinfestations	...	2
Defective Windows repaired	...	18
Defective Chimneys repaired	...	37
Dampness of floors and walls remedied	...	14
Cisterns cleansed or repaired	...	20
Closets repaired	...	18
Drains reconstructed	...	6
Dairies improved	...	2
Filthy and Verminous Premises cleansed	...	2
Filthy and Verminous Persons cleansed	...	3
New Gullies provided	...	89
Gulley Covers provided	...	60
Inspections chambers repaired	...	20
Paving repaired	...	8
Privies converted to water closets	...	26
Rainwater pipes provided or repaired	...	14
Staircases repaired	...	5
New sinks provided	...	8
Soil pipes repaired	...	5
Sanitary Fittings provided	...	198
Stoves repaired	...	14
Moveable Dwellings removed	...	1
Urinals repaired	...	4
Ventailation improved	...	1
Wells cleansed or repaired	...	3
Water supplies provided	...	12
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	...	257

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Council has appointed a part time Rodent Officer, and his work during 1957 is recorded in the following table:-

	Premises Inspected.	Total Infestations Mice	Rats Major	Rats Minor	No of properties treated.	Statutory Notices.
Local Authorities' Properties.	3	-	-	2	2	-
Dwelling Houses	729	5	-	32	37	-
Agricultural Properties	756	-	-	160	-	-
All other (including business) premises.	126	1	-	4	5	-
Total	1614	6	-	198	44	-

Factory Form 572 (Revised)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1957 for the Rural District of Dore and Bredwardine, in the County of Hereford.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities.	9	6	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	22	22	-	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises).	39	304	-	-
Total	70	332	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred. to H.M. Inspector.	Referred. by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	-	-

Outworkers

One outworker, engaged in making wearing apparel, is registered with the Local Authority.

SECTION D - HOUSING

Buildings in the former R.A.F. Establishment at Madley and Kingstone continued to be occupied during the year as temporary dwellings. At the end of the year 33 were occupied. The erection of the Council's new Housing Estate at Kingstone enabled 84 of these temporary dwellings to be vacated. In addition there were 29 temporary dwellings in the management of another Authority. It is estimated that about 255 persons are housed in this temporary accommodation.

The Council's building programme for the provision of new dwellings continued to make progress. The number of new Council houses occupied during the year was 88 at Kingstone.

Private persons completed 8 dwellings and 3 were under construction at the end of the year.

At the end of the year there remained 162 applications for Council houses. The absence of water supplies continues to be an obstacle to the Council's efforts to provide adequate housing, but the proposed water scheme should enable further dwellings to be constructed at Ewyas Harold.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1.	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	...	808
2.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	9
3.	Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	...	42

Houses demolished or closed during the Year

1.	Housing Act, 1957		
(a)	Demolished as a result of informal or formal procedure under Section 17(1)	...	Nil
(b)	Houses closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1).	...	Nil

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied

		By Owner	By Local Authority
1.	After informalaction by Local Authority.	63	Nil
2.	After formal notice under Public Health Acts.	Nil	Nil
3.	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	2	Nil

Proceedings under Housing Act, 1949. Section 20

1 (a)	The number of grants made by the Local Authority for the provision of new dwellings by the conversion of buildings.	...	Nil
(b)	The number of grants made by the Local Authority for the improvement of dwellings.	...	8

Housing Act 1957 - Part IV, Overcrowding

1 (a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	...	6
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	...	3
(c)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	...	5

At the beginning of the year there were 8 dwellings known to be overcrowded, and although 5 cases were relieved, 3 new cases came to the notice of the Department, leaving 6 cases still in existence at the end of the year. In no instance did a house previously overcrowded again become overcrowded after action to secure abatement.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

Twelve distributors of milk were registered with the Council under the Milk and Dairies'Regulations, 1949.

There are no plants for the pasteurisation or sterilisation of milk situated within the Rural District. Six distributors were granted licences for the sale of pasteurised milk, one was licensed for the sale of sterilised milk, and two licensed for the sale of tuberculin tested milk.

Seventeen samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for methylene blue test, and 11 samples of pasteurised milk were sent for phosphatase test. All samples of designated milk complied with the Regulations. Fourteen milk samples sent for biological test were reported as free from tuberculosis and brucellosis.

Ice Cream

The sale of this food within the Rural District is limited. During the year 16 registrations for storage and sale of ice cream were granted, bringing the total number of such registrations to 28. The number of inspections made of registered premises was 23. No manufacture of ice cream is carried out in the Rural District.

Shell Fish

The sale of occasional jars or tins of preserved shell fish appears to form the sale of shellfish within the Rural District. No action was necessary with regard to this food.

Meat

There are four private slaughterhouses within the Rural District licensed by the Council under Section 63 Food and Drugs Act 1955. These are small but are in a reasonable condition. All carcases and offals are inspected by the public health inspectors.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned, in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed (if known)	86	-	-	402	60	-
Number inspected	86	-	-	402	60	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	3	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	9	-	-	34	7	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	10.5	-	-	9.2	13.3	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	13	-	-	-	5	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	15.1	-	-	-	0.1	-
Cysticerosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

The inspection of meat, after slaughter, has been carried out without any difficulty. Meat unfit for human consumption is sprayed with fluorescine and buried.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, and Slaughter of Animals Amendment Act, 1954

No slaughterman's licences were issued by the Council during the year.

Food Poisoning

No notifications of food poisoning were received during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16

Six premises were registered with the Council under this section, one being concerned with fruit and vegetable preservation. The number of inspections of these registered premises carried out in the year was 38. All the premises were maintained in a satisfactory state.

Unsound Food

The following list gives particulars of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

Quantity.	Food.	Cause of unsoundness.
4 Tins	Fish	Blown tins.
7 Tins	Apricots	" "
99 lbs.	Liver (Beef)	Fluke.
34 lbs.	" (Sheep)	"
30 lbs.	Beef.	Actinomycosis.
6 lbs.	Tongue.	Putrefaction.
23 lbs.	Beef.	Contusion.
12 lbs.	Dried Carrots.	Mite.
10 lbs.	Currants.	Mould.
23 lbs.	Beef Offal.	Tuberculosis.
18 lbs.	Pig Offal.	"
190 lbs.	Mutton.	Putrefaction.

Byelaws as to Handling, etc. of Food

The number of inspections made was 76, and no infringements were found.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

During the year, compliance with the Regulations was secured at 27 premises. In two instances, trade ceased to be carried on and at the end of the year, three premises did not in all respects comply with the Regulations.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of acute notifiable disease in the Rural District during 1957 was slightly less than in the previous year, as only 71 notifications were received. The notification rate of acute infectious disease was, therefore, 8.4 notifications per 1000 estimated population, and the reduction was chiefly the result of the diminished prevalence of whooping cough and measles.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease in each Quarter

Disease	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	-	4
Dysentery	-	-	1	3	4
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	2
Pneumonia	2	2	3	9	16
Measles	1	35	3	1	40
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	-	-	3	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	1	1
All Diseases	5	39	13	14	71

Measles

The number of notifications of measles received was 40, giving a measles notification rate of 4.8 per 1000 estimated population. The incidence was evenly divided between the sexes and the age period of maximum incidence was the over five years and under ten years of age group. The second quarter of the year was the period of greatest prevalence. Only 26 households were affected, 17 each experienced 1 case, a further 7 each gave rise to 2 cases and 1 household experienced 6 cases. A clear history of contact with a previous case was obtained in 9 instances. The disease was roughly localised in three distinct areas, first in Kentchurch, Ewyas Harold, Dulas and Rowlstone (22 cases); then Michaelchurch Escley (7 cases) and Vowchurch (5 cases). In 1956 there were 49 cases of measles notified.

The disease was not particularly severe and there were no deaths

Scarlet Fever

Only 4 notifications of scarlet fever, the same number as in the previous year, were received, all the patients being school children under 10 years of age. The notification rate was 0.48 per 1000 estimated population. There did not appear to be any connection between these cases, and the infection disappeared from the Rural District during the third quarter.

Dysentery

Four notifications of dysentery were received; all were of Sonné type and three of the persons affected were school children under the age of ten years. It was not possible to determine the source of infection but the fourth patient had certainly acquired the infection outside the District.

Acute Poliomyelitis

During the third quarter, three cases of acute poliomyelitis occurred, one in Madley parish and two in Kingstone parish. There was a history of contact in the two Kingstone cases. Fortunately the disease was of the non-paralytic type, with complete recovery. In 1956, one paralytic case of the disease was notified.

Whooping Cough

Only two notifications of whooping cough were received. There was no connection between the cases and both patients were children under 2 years of age. In 1956, there were 15 notifications of whooping cough received.

Pneumonia

Sixteen notifications of pneumonia were received and this disease was second to measles in frequency. The disease seemed to be slightly more prevalent than in 1956 when 12 notifications were received. The pneumonia notification rate for the year is 1.92 notifications per 1000 estimated population. Twelve of these notifications arose in the third and fourth quarters and at least one of the cases was of influenzal,type. Half of the patients were over 65 years of age; and there were three deaths attributed to the disease.

Analysis of notified cases according to certain Age Groups

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	65+	All Ages.
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	1	1	2	5	2	25	3	-	-	-	1	40
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
Pneumonia	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	8	16
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
All Diseases	2	2	6	5	2	35	5	1	2	1	10	71

Other Infective Diseases

There was an increased prevalence of Mumps in the Rural District in 1957, localised in Bredwardine parish during April. The disease appeared to diminish and reappeared in the Abbeydore and Wormbridge area in September and October.

In October, influenza of the relatively mild "Asian" type appeared in the population, and there were many residents infected including children. Unfortunately there were 5 deaths caused by this disease.

Tuberculosis

At the beginning of the year there were 55 cases of tuberulosis (42 respiratory and 13 non-respiratory) on the Register. During the year 5 cases of respiratory disease and one of non-respiratory disease were added, five of these being new infections. Eleven cases were removed from the Register during the year (10 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory). Five of these patients were regarded as being recovered. At the end of the year 49 cases of disease remained on the Register , 37 of these being cases of respiratory disease.

For the third successive year no deaths were attributed to tuberculosis in the Rural District. The death rate for 1957 for England and Wales from tuberculosis is 0.107 per 1000 population.

Tuberculosis

New cases and mortality during 1957

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
Age	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
Groups.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

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